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# About The Holland Handbook



**25TH  
EDITION**

Welcome, expat, to the Netherlands! We are proud to present you this twenty-fifth edition of *The Holland Handbook*, which we hope will prove to be as good a friend to you during your stay in the Netherlands as it has been to numerous other expats over the past twenty-four years.

This book has been compiled for a very mixed group of readers who have one thing in common and that is that they want to find their way in the Netherlands: the expat employee, the expat partner, foreign entrepreneurs, and the many foreign students who come to the Netherlands to train or study. Also for those involved in expatriate affairs who want to keep abreast of the latest developments in their various areas of interest, this book has proven to be a very welcome source of information. Last but not least, this book is a wonderful reminder, including beautiful photographs, of life in the Netherlands for those who are moving on to their next posting – or back home.

*The Holland Handbook* is the result of the enthusiastic efforts of more than 20 authors, organizations and proofreaders of various nationalities and with very different backgrounds. Most of them are specialists who work for international companies and organizations and who have an impressive amount of know-how when it comes to providing expatriates with information.

The diversity of the editorial team makes reading this book a journey in itself. You will find technical information on practical subjects interspersed with personal experiences, back-

ground information and columns – all written in each contributor's personal style. With so many topics to cover, *The Holland Handbook* may at times take an unexpected turn – however, as this book is primarily meant as a reference book and not as a book to be read in one go, you can simply select the topic you want to read up on, even if you only have a few minutes to spare.

Though *The Holland Handbook* contains a wealth of information, we do not have the illusion that it is at all complete. It is meant as an introduction, or orientation if you will, into the various subjects that can be of interest to you. By referring you to the relevant literature, addresses and websites, we have provided you with as many sources of additional and/or more in-depth information as we can think of. Undoubtedly, we have forgotten a few subjects, websites or books. If you feel that we have left out something that should not have been missed, we would greatly appreciate it if you let us know, by sending an e-mail to [editor@xpat.nl](mailto:editor@xpat.nl).

Bert van Essen and Gerjan de Waard,  
Publishers





Welcome to  
**Amsterdam Airport Schiphol**



**Baggage hall**



**Arrivals hall**



**Transfer services**



Art, music, architecture, folklore, foods and dress, our roles and relationships, body language, gestures, greetings and partings, all weave together to form a rich cultural diversity. Every culture is the outcome of centuries of social interaction, a shared history, religious norms and experience – however, it is only when we are among people of a different culture that we really become aware of how much we are the product of those shared elements ourselves. It is just as important to realize that the majority of the people in our host culture are also not aware of how their shared background influences their own behavior – and of how unfamiliar and uncomfortable this behavior may be for us (or perhaps, how reassuringly similar!). When attempting to understand and survive in another culture, there are many areas in which we need to pause and consider how our own culture and the host culture differ. This takes time, patience, and some sense of adventure. The first step in achieving this is realizing that neither way of living is wrong or right – it's just... different.



# A New Life in the Netherlands

## Adapting to a New Country and a New Culture

BY DIANE LEMIEUX

So you decided to come live in the Netherlands. You may have been tantalized by the idea of exploring old-world Europe with its architecture and museums. Or maybe it was the possibility of viewing kilometers of flower beds and sand dunes from the seat of a bicycle that attracted you to this country. Perhaps the adventure of undertaking something new, something different is what tipped the balance for you. Whatever it was that made you say yes to a move to the Netherlands, here you are and the country is just outside your door, waiting to be discovered.

But now, instead of having time to visit, like a tourist on an extended trip, you are faced with the task of undertaking all of life's daily chores in an entirely new environment. Whereas at home you did most of these things without thinking, you must now spend time and energy discovering where to buy milk and how to pay the phone bill. The climate is different, you need to get used to the types of products that you can and cannot find at your local grocers', and you have to orient yourself using street signs and product labels you do not understand. You suddenly discover that English is used far less than you had expected, and that Dutch is far harder to learn than you had hoped.

This is the process of adaptation, of creating a new home in this foreign country. Eventually you will be settled in a new house, and will have established routines that make life seem more normal; you will have identified a favorite grocery store or market, know where to purchase your home-language newspaper, and may even have discovered a favorite café for your usual Sunday morning breakfasts. This book will help you with this process of adapting to this country you have adopted, however briefly, as your home.

But this book also has a different focus; to describe the culture of the people who live here, as well as the practicalities of life in the Netherlands. The word 'culture' as it is used here is not about the artistic and historic expressions of culture you find in museums. It is about everyday behavior, the glue that binds communities, the norms and values that regulate social life. Like all cultures, the Dutch culture is expressed through language, through social structures and habits, through the way people communicate with each other. This culture is subtle and you will discover it slowly over time, as you increasingly deal with the 'locals'. It is something you will piece together as you interact with your neighbors, as you watch your colleagues at work, from the way you are treated in the shops or when taking the train.

The Dutch, of course, are not explicitly aware of their culture, just as we are not aware of our own. It is only because we are here as foreigners, observing another culture, that we become aware of the differences between the way members of the host culture react, and our own expectations of how one 'should' act. We came, expecting certain patterns of behavior from our hosts: the stereotypes typify the Dutch as being tolerant, frugal and hardworking. From the stories of the red light district you may expect a very liberal society and, knowing of the reputation the country as a leader in graphic design and architecture, you may expect an innovative attitude to life and work. And yet you will also find conservative attitudes and behaviors.

Dutch society is a highly complex, multi-cultural mix of historic and modern influences, whose daily practice and social behavior may not live up to the values and etiquette that you are accustomed to. Your daily chores bring you into a series of intercultural encounters with the Dutch which sometimes leave you wondering 'what just happened?' It is this process of accumulated 'incidents' that we call 'culture shock' and that is blamed for much of the strife associated with expatriate living.

It is popularly understood that culture shock is a process, containing a set of phases which will all pass, eventually leading you to return to your normal, happy state as a well-adjusted individual. What is not often explained is that culture shock is experienced differently by every individual, depending on their own culture, attitudes, expectations, and previous international experience. Furthermore, moments of frustration and anger may occur at any time during a stay in a foreign country and are a normal part of adjustment. However, culture shock is also a process which can be controlled and minimized.

The advice given by most intercultural or adaptation specialists is to get to know your host culture. Understanding the underlying reasons for the behavior of the Dutch helps to see them as individuals and not as a global 'them'. *The Holland Handbook* has been written by both Dutch individuals and expatriates with years of experience in living with and explaining the Dutch to foreigners. They describe the historic and cultural aspects that influence the behavior you observe, making it more comprehensible and logical. You don't have to like everything about the Dutch culture or adapt to every aspect of it either. But with a bit of understanding and good will, you will most probably come to find at least a few friends in this society, people who will make the experience of having lived in the Netherlands a memorable one.



# You Have Arrived in the Netherlands

BY HAN VAN DER HORST

What does it mean to be in the Netherlands? You crawl ahead on the highway behind laboring windshield wipers, watching the ragged horizon of apartment buildings go by as the gray clouds are chased along by a strong south-western wind. Due to the 2020 and 2021 Covid restrictions, there was a period of quiet on the highways, but since then traffic jams have come back with a vengeance, with 9.1 million cars in the Netherlands (1.3 million of which are fully electric or hybrid). Should the government – in connection with a new pandemic – once again ask the people to work from home as much as possible, then the highway system of the country could easily handle the number of cars. However, as it is now, there are hundreds of kilometers of traffic jams at the beginning and end of the day. Sometimes, this almost leads to actual chaos, though generally speaking this can be avoided. The year 2024's busiest morning traffic jam was on October 1st and was good for 1,987 kilometers of traffic on a highway network of 2,471 kilometers.

As the slowly moving traffic jams come to another halt, you have the chance to focus on your fellow drivers. Your first conclusion is obvious: you are in a wealthy country. This is evident from the newness of the cars and the number of traffic jams. Meanwhile, as you will surely notice, the government is working hard at widening the highways, or laying new ones – a cause of considerable temporary inconvenience. This has been going on for quite some time. Towards the end of 2015, for instance, an addition to the A4 was opened, which connects The Hague and Rotterdam, thanks to which these two cities – which are only 20 kilometers apart – are now linked by two highways instead of one. Not that this put an end to the traffic jams around Rotterdam, the second largest city of the Netherlands. The new Blankenburg tunnel underneath the Nieuwe Waterweg (New Waterway), west of Rotterdam was opened at the start of December 2024, and they have been tackling the bottlenecks around Utrecht since 2021, although some environmental activists have managed to slow this down, by going to the courts to stop the road works. Also the A2 – the start of the Route de Soleil to the Mediterranean Sea – has been improved in a number of places.

This traffic situation has revived an age-old discussion; the levying of a traffic jam toll – a dynamic toll such as they have in Singapore that makes drivers pay to make use of the highways. Whereby they pay more during rush hour and much less, for instance, at night. In return, the road tax that everyone owes would be reduced, or abolished. ICT would make this all possible, but – so the opponents insist – there are many objections: the average employee, for example, has no choice but to travel during rush hour – should they be 'punished' for this? Is putting a price on the use of the highways the only remedy? Should employees – as they were during the epidemic – be encouraged to work from home? Perhaps a combination of the two? More and more Dutch people are willing to answer this question with a 'yes' – however, no decisions have been made. If the government were to stop

creating new roads, this would free up € 2 billion, which the government could put to good use on something else, such as measures aimed at the reduction of the emission of CO<sub>2</sub>. Not to mention the introduction of the self-driving car – no longer something from science fiction. *So many heads, so many opinions*, the Dutch say. There seems to be no end in sight to the discussion of the road toll, which Rutte's (fallen) fourth Cabinet had been hoping to introduce it by 2030, planning to charge seven to eight cents per kilometer. The new (much more rightist) cabinet, led by Schoof, is not enthusiastic about the concept. It is also hindering municipalities who want to ban diesel delivery vans as it feels that this will negatively impact small shop owners and craftsmen – as the banks do not think they are creditworthy enough to merit a loan to pay for the more expensive electric options.

Stuck among the traffic are many trucks, which are well-kept and loaded with valuable goods. These goods are seldom raw materials, but rather finished industrial goods. The prominent phone numbers and e-mail addresses that can be found on the sides of the trucks are testimony to the fact that this country has a good network of electronic communication, and that the electronic highway is fully operational. You can't see this from behind your steering wheel, but these past years the chances that the trucks are carrying products that have been manufactured in the Netherlands are small. Already at the start of this century, the Dutch government decided that this country is a post-industrial services economy. The throughput of goods – entering and leaving the country through harbors such as Rotterdam as well as the airports – has become an important sector of the Dutch industry. At the same time, the Netherlands is among the top four food exporters in the world, not to mention being a top exporter of plants and flowers.

You will see countless Eastern European URLs on the sides of trucks bearing Eastern European license plates (from Poland, Hungary, Slovenia and Romania): the wages and taxes in these countries are lower, so that these transportation companies can offer their services at lower rates, forcing more and more Dutch transportation companies to move their business to Eastern Europe. A similar step to what the shipping companies ended up doing during the second half of the previous century when their ships started bearing Panamanian and Liberian flags. Some of these changes are contributing to an increasing undercurrent of nationalism and anti-EU sentiments among the Dutch, as membership of the EU is allowing other transportation companies to offer their services at cheaper rates, leading to unfair competition. More and more measures are being taken to ensure that the competition on the road does not become dangerous. For instance, for some time already, all drivers are required to have a computer in their truck that registers exactly how long they drive; if their breaks are too short, they are fined heavily. Another measure forces drivers to sleep in a hotel and not in their truck.

Coming back to the nation's wealth: there is an apparent contradiction to the perceived wealth, if you look around you. The cars are far from luxurious. You are surrounded by middle-class cars, and you can see how strongly the Asian market is represented in the European car market as, during the past few years, the Dutch have embraced smaller, more economic cars – due to the crisis and the accompanying tight pockets, but also thanks to the temporary introduction of fiscal measures aimed at stimulating the purchase of environmentally friendly cars. Where are the Rolls Royces, Daimlers, Aston Martins and Ferraris? In the Netherlands, if you want to see one of these cars, you will have to visit a dealer's showroom. On the road, the most expensive cars you will see are the standard Mercedes, Audis, Land Rovers,



Volvos and BMWs. And, should you actually spot a Rolls Royce trying to make its way through traffic, you will notice that it does not really command any respect. To the contrary. It will even seem as if the owners of the middle-class cars think it inappropriate for such a show-piece to be on the road and will want to prove, by the way they drive, that they are worth just as much as the person behind the steering wheel of the Rolls. This is even more so among the younger generation. To millennials, a car is something to get from point A to point B and not a status symbol or an expression of your personality – as was sometimes the case for their parents. Many don't even bother to obtain a driver's license as they are not planning on spending their days in a traffic jam, just to be unable to find a parking spot upon reaching their destination. They prefer public transportation, especially (electric) bicycles and rental cars. Why buy a car, if you only plan to use it occasionally? This is supported by the numbers; the Netherlands has 24.1 million bicycles – of which approximately 5 million are electric – much more than its number of inhabitants. It is worth noting that the country's residents also own 1.3 million scooters and mopeds, which run on oil products, plus 808,000 motorcycles.

Is Dutch society as egalitarian as it seems? The facts become quite different when you look at the distribution of wealth. The wealthiest 10% of the population owns more than half (61%) of the total wealth in the Netherlands – in fact, one-third of this belongs to the top 2% of this group – while the bottom 60% owns approximately 1% of the nation's total wealth. Towards the end of 2024, the average Dutch person had € 57,000 in savings – however, this average is quite misleading. The poorest 25% of the Dutch people have less than € 3,000 in their accounts, while the richest 25% have at least € 39,000. The 50% in the middle have approximately € 11,000 - € 12,000 in reserves.

This trend is further strengthened by something that has been typical of western economies for the last couple of decades; though the economy might grow, the wages don't keep up. This is the case for the Netherlands too. At first sight, the numbers seem to negate this conclusion. During the first quarter of 2023, the average wage increase was 5%, almost twice that of the previous year, while they went up 6.8% in the third quarter of 2024. This hadn't happened in 40 years – though this is often counterbalanced by a sizeable inflation, as a consequence of which – at best – the people's purchasing power remains equal. Inflation in November 2024 was 4%, which was largely due to rising prices for basic necessities, and no longer due to rising energy prices. The good news is also that the number of job openings has consistently exceeded the number of people looking for a job since 2021. The mindset of the Dutch employees also seems to be undergoing a shift: approximately 50% of employees are looking for a new job that will allow them to better combine their professional and private lives – as a consequence of which the number of fixed employment contracts has been decreasing, while the number of people working in self-employment, with no personnel (the so-called ZZP-ers), who are treated by the law as entrepreneurs, has grown substantially to 1.7 million in 2024.

Yet, the Dutch wouldn't be the Dutch if they thought this concentration of wealth in the bank accounts of just a few was alright, and they have been pleading for a rise in wealth tax. The Dutch government is working on a new system that will presumably be introduced in 2027.

When Europe exited the lockdown halfway 2021, this almost immediately led to a boom that compensated for the economic decline of 2020. Statistics published by the Dutch Central Bureau for

Statistics showed that the growth had primarily been given an impetus by consumers who embarked on a spending spree after they had been forced to hold on to their money during the lockdown. An increased demand led to large increases in prices of raw materials; oil and gas prices shot up so fast that the government had to introduce a considerable reduction in taxes on natural gas, in order to avoid that too many families would be faced with financial difficulties. In retrospect, these days were easy compared to what 2022 was to bring, when the war between Russia and Ukraine drove energy prices up even further. The EU member states tried to punish the Russian economy with increasingly heavier sanctions. Russia, in turn, became less and less inclined to deliver oil and gas to Europe, to the point that, towards the end of the summer, nothing more was coming in from the east. Europe tried to close this gap by buying oil and gas on a large scale from the United States and the Middle East. They succeeded quite well in creating a supply, but it proved far from cheap. By August 2022, it had become very clear that not only lower, but also middle, income households would be experiencing severe financial problems unless the government subsidized their bills and paid out a so-called energy supplement. In reality, the price increase in the energy market was not as bad – nor did it not last as long as anticipated. Over the course of 2023, they went back down to below the ceiling that the government had determined.

Not only energy prices went up in 2022. The same happened to the price of basic necessities and luxury articles. In September, inflation, compared to the same month of the previous year, had gone up a whopping 17%. The last time this had happened had been decades ago. Only senior citizens with personal memories of the stagflation of the 1970s were in a position to compare the current conditions with those of back then. The European Central Bank saw itself forced to raise interest rates.

In 2021, Klaas Knot, President of the Nederlandsche Bank, expressed his concern about the housing market. Thanks to the efforts of the European Central Bank to artificially keep interest rates at a minimum, mortgage burdens were at an all-time low. The demand for housing went up to where it had been before the crisis of 2008. The increase in prices – initially limited to the larger cities – had spread across the country. And, despite the heavy economic downturn in 2020, house prices continued to be on the rise to the point where, in the second quarter of 2021, they had gone up an average of 28% compared to the previous year. Though, over the course of 2022, the housing bubble started to lose air as mortgage interest rates went up, prices have been going up consistently since then. In some cases, the concept of the highest bidder even applies to rental homes; the one offering to pay the highest rent gets to move in. In the bigger cities, only members of the upper middle class can afford a reasonable home. For police officers, nurses or teachers this remains unattainable.

In 2024, housing prices started to go up again, with an average of 8.5%, and buyers who did not offer more than the asking price (usually offered in a sealed envelope) in most cases did not stand a chance. Hugo de Jonge, Minister of Housing in Rutte's final cabinet, had tried to turn the tide by setting a maximum price on houses in the medium range. For a lot of houses, this resulted in a lowering of the rental price, as a consequence of which a lot of homeowners decided to sell their rental properties, as they felt they were not generating enough income. This further decreased the number of houses on the rental market. Just like his successor Mona Keizer, he had ambitious plans, but they proved hard to implement and reminded people of the words



spoken by a State Secretary 50 years ago, who said: “You cannot live in nonsense”. Keizer’s most notable measure has been to introduce the obligation to include nesting space in new homes for sparrows and swallows. This is part of her program called *stoer* (“tough”), an acronym for (translated) Scrapping Contradictory and Unnecessary Regulations. In order to relieve the pressure on the housing market, at least one million homes will have to be built, but this is hindered by the new nitrogen regulations, protests from current inhabitants, zoning plans, a lack of professionals, and government organizations that are stingy with their permits (sometimes taking years to grant them). During the first half of 2024, 32,690 homes were built. They had hoped to double this amount by the end of the year – but this would still remain below the necessary minimum of 100,000.

In 2022, the economy also took a turn that no one had anticipated. The economic boom – partially triggered by expenditures that had been postponed during the lockdown – gave rise to a shortage of raw materials and parts across the world. The Netherlands was hit hard by inflation, particularly the low income and lower middle-income classes. The number of people visiting food banks doubled and in the educational sector an increasing call was heard for school breakfasts as a growing number of children were coming to the classrooms on empty stomachs. The government came to the conclusion that the country was becoming poorer. In practice, all was not as bad as it seemed it would be. Over the course of 2023 inflation gradually went down. This largely had to do with decreasing energy prices. The prices for basic necessities were less favorable; the effect of this was reflected in the purchases made by the Dutch consumers towards the end of 2023. The expectation was that there would be a turnover of €15.6 billion, 730 million more than in 2022, but it turned out that fewer articles were bought than in the previous year. Any increase in profit was solely due to inflation.

In 2024, there was no longer any need for government support; primarily thanks to the importation of liquid gas from the United States and the huge increase in the number of wind turbines and solar panels, energy prices remained manageable and pretty stable. Gas cost approximately € 1.30 per m<sup>3</sup> and electricity € 0.27 per kWh.

The future does not seem very rosy. The capacity of Dutch electricity network is reaching its. The generation of energy using sun and wind fluctuates greatly, making it hard to process. Often, large companies have to wait a long time to be connected to the grid and this could become the case for homes in the near future as well. The grid managers are planning to invest € 8 billion a year, starting in 2025, in expanding upon the network, yet also they will be spending a long time chasing the facts. The question arises as to whether the consumers will be able to count on the consistent delivery of electricity. Those who have solar panels on their roof are already paying the price, literally. On warm summer days, when they produce more than they need, this goes back into the electricity network. Due to the increase in supply on those days, the market price for electricity dips below 0, meaning that they have to *pay* for what they are supplying. In the winter, their production is much lower. This means they have to take electricity from the network – paying the substantial market price that applies in times of high demand and low supply.

This all took place while the Dutch economy ended up in a light recession that nonetheless appeared to constitute no reason for concern. And rightly so; towards the end of 2024, the economy was showing signs of growth. There is still a shortage of employees, leading – among others – to the need for shorter prison sentences or the use of

ankle cuffs. Not because of a lack of prison cells but because of a lack of guards.

There is one sector of the economy that we haven’t talked about here yet, though it involves dozens of billions of euros. This is the trade in, as well as production, import, export, and re-export of drugs. Since the ’70s of the previous century, the Netherlands has acquired an international name when it comes to its tolerance of these substances. For almost half a century now, the sale of cannabis products to consumers has been possible and has become an important source of tourism to the Netherlands; a place where you can visit the so-called coffee shops and legally buy your joints, or your blocks of hash. The idea behind this was that this would facilitate keeping an eye on the soft drug market. The consumption of drugs – particularly cocaine and pills that increase feelings of euphoria when partying – has seen a huge increase. Young people use them on a large scale, in fact it has become part of life among societally successful hipsters – though drugs such as speed, cocaine, and heroin remain illegal. The same goes for synthetic drugs such as xtc, and designer drugs, which remain on the list of forbidden narcotics.

The transportation of drugs benefits from the fact that the Netherlands is a warehouse of international renown. Huge volumes of goods come through the Dutch harbors and airports, making it easy to hide drugs among them. The outcome of this is a huge increase in the drugs trade and production in the Netherlands, which is in the hands of criminal gangs that often have international ties with especially South America and Asia. These gangs have become increasingly violent; they fight out their conflicts with weapons, often in public. Assassination attempts on competitors are part of this business model.

Immediately after becoming Minister of Justice and Security, Dilan Yesilgöz started a war on drugs. And with success. In the year 2023, authorities managed to confiscate drugs with a street value of € 2.2 billion. By the third quarter of 2024, this number was at € 619 million. This did not impact the prices on the street, however, which gives you an idea of how many drugs manage to enter the country under the radar. Critics call the Netherlands a narco state, especially after drugs criminals started assassinating unaccommodating actors in legitimate society, such as the lawyer Derk Wiersum and the famous criminal reporter Peter R. De Vries. A new phenomenon entered the scene in the years 2022 and 2023: the placing of – light – bombs in front of houses and companies belonging to people who ‘required’ intimidation. The culprits were often young people who received an attractive remuneration and didn’t know who had really given the order. Young kids from disadvantaged neighborhoods were often recruited to take the drugs out of the shipping containers and to deliver them to consumers. This led to the creation of an intricate network of criminal youth, who lead a short and dangerous life. The thought that the war on drugs has been lost anyway and that one might as well therefore go ahead and legalize it, however, has little support in politics. It is also worth mentioning that – though they remain illegal here, as mentioned earlier – the Netherlands is world’s largest producer of xtc, while it also produces synthetic drugs. The government is hunting down these laboratories which often dump their waste in nature areas. The same effort is being put into finding weed farms, as the trade in soft drugs via coffee shops is allowed but the cultivation of cannabis is not. Not a day goes by without the storming of an attic or a remote office housing a weed farm. And yet again this only represents a fraction of what there is. The intensified war on drugs has not had a negative impact on the sector.

# Urbanized Center

The Randstad, in the provinces of North Holland, South Holland and Utrecht, is strongly urbanized. There are no real metropolises with millions of people in Holland. The largest city, Amsterdam, does not have more than about 935,000 inhabitants. Still, the Netherlands is a highly urbanized country. Every few kilometers, there is an exit to one, two or three municipalities that have a couple of thousand to not many more than 100,000 inhabitants. These cities and towns all have their own character and are all equally picturesque. In the urban areas, you will find neither hovels nor palaces. What you will find are primarily middle-class houses. Even Wassenaar, Aerdenhout or Rozendaal, the Dutch equivalents of Miami Beach and Beverly Hills, look comparatively modest. There is an undeniable air of wealth, but none of the glitter of excessive opulence. You don't display your wealth in the Netherlands. That's cheap and nouveau riche – and provokes aggression.

The cities of the Randstad – Rotterdam, Delft, The Hague, Leiden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Hilversum, Utrecht, Gouda and Dordrecht – form an almost continuous circle or half-moon. The Dutch call this a 'rand', or 'edge', hence the name Randstad. In the middle of this lies a green area, with small and medium-sized villages. Together with the Southeastern area of Brabant (Eindhoven), this area is the country's economic powerhouse, where the majority of companies are located, money is made and culture is generated. The jewel in the crown is ASML, a company located in Veldhoven (near Eindhoven), that produces machines for the semiconductor industry.

You will also not find harbors filled with expensive yachts. This is big business in the Netherlands, but mostly for foreign consumers. Those who buy a pleasure yacht in the Netherlands will have a hard time finding a spot for it, as the harbors are all full. Not with luxurious

three-masters and a regular crew, however, but rather with motor and sail boats of all shapes and sizes. And should there be one that sticks out above the rest, chances are it is flying a foreign flag. You would almost think that socialism reigns here, even more so than in the countries of the former East Bloc. A conclusion several conservative as well as liberal bloggers would be happy to support. However, economic statistics show the opposite. When it comes to per capita income, the Netherlands is securely situated towards the top of the European Union. After all, the wage system is pretty balanced and there are no extreme differences.

When it comes to wealth, the situation is different. In 2022, there were approximately 317,000 millionaires and 50 billionaires (who jointly add up to approximately € 110 billion) in the Netherlands and one in three households has at least € 100,000 in a bank account. The average millionaire has a wealth of approximately € 1.5 million. The rest has to make do with less. Often much less. Towards the third quarter of 2024, more than 720,000 households were faced with debt – a number that is fortunately is decreasing. Should you run into a Dutchman who complains about the taxes and how the middle class is suffering, ask him to show you the numbers. Whereby it must be noted that the crisis did contribute to poverty. In 2024, 800,000 lived in poverty – on a population of 18 million. Princess Laurentien, the socially-engaged wife of the King's youngest brother Constantijn, is involved with their plight and – with the help of the government – runs the Missing Chapter Foundation, which invests in projects aimed at combating poverty among children. In the Netherlands, someone who has less than € 1,510 to spend a month, is considered poor. Couples who have two children are considered poor if they have less than € 2,535 (if the children are teenagers, this becomes € 2,910). Does this sound like plenty to you? Most Dutch people have high fixed expenses, so that only a modest amount, in the range of € 30-60, remains a week, for food and clothes. (It should be noted that the year 2024 saw the introduction of a new counting method, which led to a seemingly spectacular reduction in the number of poor to 540,000. This new method is still being evaluated.)

*Rotterdam City Center*





# The Netherlands





# They Must Be Giants

BY STEVEN STUPP

One of my first observations about the Netherlands was how tall the Dutch are. Actually, tall doesn't do them justice. They are really tall. Damn tall. I am not used to thinking of myself as short; I'm above the average, adult-male height in my native land. But after a few introductions, where I looked up and found myself staring the person in the throat, the point hit home.

According to the statisticians, the Dutch are currently the tallest people in the world. The average height for men is 6 foot, 0.4 inches (1.84 meters); the women come in at a respectable 5 foot, 7.2 inches (1.70 meters). Cold averages, however, don't convey the entire picture. Connoisseurs of numbers know to look at the tails of a distribution. There are quite a few Dutch men, and even a few women, who are over seven feet tall (2.10 meters). This poses some interesting problems. For example, they are taller than the height of many doorways in the Netherlands; I have no doubt that the risk of accidental concussions is now a painful reality. On the other hand, size does offer some advantages: the Dutch are already a volleyball powerhouse, and if basketball ever catches on in the somehow misnamed Low Countries, they'll give the Michael Jordans of this world a run for their money.

What is truly remarkable is that the Dutch are getting taller. While the average height in all first-world countries increased dramatically over the last century, this growth spurt has slowed down of late and seems to be leveling off. The increase in the average height of the Dutch, however, shows no sign of abating. In the last decade alone, the average height of 18 to 39-year-old men and women has increased by 0.9 inches (2.3 centimeters) and almost 0.7 inches (1.7 centimeters), respectively. It is in this context that height has taken on an interesting significance in Dutch society. Enhancing one's stature has become surprisingly important. Techniques range from the large hats Dutch policewomen wear – it makes them appear taller – to surgery.

The Dutch are often critical – and rightly so – of cosmetic surgery, such as face-lifts, tummy-tucks and breast implants. That stated, every once in a while a particularly short Dutch man or woman (typically, shorter than five feet tall or some 1.5 meters) undergoes a fairly radical surgery called the Ilizarov procedure, in which a patient's femurs are broken and the bone ends are separated using a metal frame. Over time, the bones grow together and fuse, thereby increasing the patient's height. Aside from the pain and the risk of infection, there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the procedure and the patients usually seem pleased with the results. A similar technique is used in other countries, but it is reserved for cases of exceptional dwarfism. What defines that, I suppose, is a question of perspective.

Male tourists will encounter this quote-unquote difference in perspective the first time they go into a public bathroom. The urinals are mounted sufficiently high on the walls to make it almost impossible to use them, unless you stand on your tiptoes. Unfortunately, there are no boxes or phone books in the bathrooms to level the porcelain playing field and to give foreigners a much-needed leg up! As a consequence, I always enjoy the look of shock on the faces of many male visitors in the Netherlands as they return from the *wc* (the Dutch phrase for toilet).

An exchange I once had with a Dutch friend is also illustrative. She was reading a Dutch magazine when I suddenly heard "Tsk, tsk, tsk, tsk, tsk." (A sound the Dutch like to make. In this case it conveyed sympathy.) "That's terrible," she said. I asked her what was wrong. "There's a letter here from a mother whose daughter is only twelve years old and is already 183," she replied. That seemed unremarkable, so I asked, "Pounds or kilograms?" A bewildered look crossed her face and her head recoiled in shock. It took a few seconds for what I had said to sink in. Finally, she blurted out, "No, centimeters!" (While there is nothing inherently wrong with being very tall, the Dutch mother was concerned that her daughter might be teased or could encounter other social problems.)

That conversation also emphasizes the fact that, no matter how hard you try, you remain a product of your country of origin. People in many countries (in particular, Americans), even if they don't have the problem personally, are obsessed with weight. The Dutch are plagued by their size, although they seem to deal with their affliction better than most. As an aside, the Dutch still don't really have a weight problem. While there are overweight people in the Netherlands (the overall trend mirrors that found in other countries), obesity is less prevalent, and frankly, is never carried to the extremes that occur in places like the United States. How is this possible? Simple: they don't eat as much and what they do eat contains a lot less sugar and fat. If anything, some of the Dutch have the opposite problem with regard to weight. I know a few Dutch women, and even a few men, who are not anorexic, but do have an odd problem: they can't gain weight. They eat lots of junk food and still can't gain weight. What do you say to someone who tells you, with complete sincerity, that they have always wanted to know what it feels like to go on a diet? Welcome to a different world.

Aside from the general improvement in the standard of living over the last half-century and the more even distribution of wealth in Dutch society, the best explanation I've come across for the remarkable growth spurt in the Netherlands is their diet. Specifically, the infant diet. In a laudable program, the government-subsidized *Consultatiebureau* provides regular advice to parents about their children's health and nutrition through four years of age. The objective is to improve the well-being of newborns. It has been an admirable success. The hypothesized impact on the height of the general population is apparently unintended. Alternatively, in a new twist to the age-old, survival of the fittest argument, a few British colleagues once proposed a theory over a couple of beers in a pub. "It's all a simple matter of natural selection," they said. "How's that?" I asked. To which they answered: "What with all of those floods, only the tall could survive."